The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.	
	June.			*June July*
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20	4
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	120	9
„ Guadur	6 29	„ Bushire	23	7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Linga	25	9
„ R. Abbas	11 25	„ R. Abbas	27	11
„ Linga	12 26	„ Muscat	29	13
„ Bushire	15 29		*July*	
„ Fao	16 30	„ Guadur	1	15
	July.	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander H. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	22	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	24	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Galle	26
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	31	„ Carwar	31
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,380 Tons, 260 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "BRITISH ADMIRAL," Murray, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents Ship *British Admiral*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delive y of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, (from 1st July 1868), the UPPER ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 4, in Forbes Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month. With immediate possession.

House No. 5, at present occupied by Captain Stretton. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Possession on 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th May 1868.

N. B. House No. 5 is furnished, and the present tenant is willing to dispose of the Furniture to an incoming tenant at a valuation.

NOTICE.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £250 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support, which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
75 Pairs Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unrected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. By constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.
SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	„	18 „ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	„	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	„	13 „ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	„	28 „ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,		65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 0
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	„	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Guard Chain	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 3
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		2	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies, and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine"	12	scenes	Rs 15
"Robert le Diable"	12	„	„ 15
"Condrillon"	12	„	„ 15
"La Biche au Bois"	12	„	„ 15
"La Mestie de Portici"	12	„	„ 15
"Barbe Bleue"	6	„	„ 8
"La Belle Helene"	6	„	„ 8
"La Dame Blanche"	6	„	„ 8
"Orphie Aux Enfers"	6	„	„ 8
"L'Etoile du Nord"	6	„	„ 8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes; Stephens' Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATER PROOF SHEETS, BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HAND BAG.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLER'S BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING GUNS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

JEWELLERY and PLATED WARE

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety, MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

*** *Full particular of the above and of the extensive stock of Miscellanies may be obtained on application for Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Miscellaneous Catalogue just published.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engraving*, and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

Framing.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat in 1 lb. jars. One ounce of the Extract contains the soluble matter of about two pounds of fresh Meat, free from fat.

PRESERVED MILK,

Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. The Preserved Milk is the best Swiss Milk condensed, it having been evaporated, in vocuo, and nothing added except pure Sugar. It will remain in good condition any length of time in all climates. It is admirably adapted for use on shipboard.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

York Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon.	Stilton Cheese.
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire Cheese.
	Cheddar Cheese.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.

POULSON'S CORN FLO[illegible]

EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC

COCOA NIBS.

No. 6, Hummum Stre[illegible] J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA..... at Rs. 36 per doz
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at „ 24 „
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—Just received, NEW MUSIC, comprising BALLADS, DUETS, SONGS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS—
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS'
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3 ;—a fresh supply just to hand.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES; WASHERS, LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as S. No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intest

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Market opened with a considerable demand for Bank of Bombay shares, which declined from 132 to 118, but soon advanced to 120, and close at 125; New Do. rose from 14 to 14½ premium; Colabas advanced from 1,140 to 1,150. Government securities:—Fours 94, Fives 109½, Fives and a half 114½. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	144 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share
2,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	379 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
800,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di *
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	3,500	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p a	Elphinstone Land Co..	738 per share
1,980,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	169 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	155 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	725 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	25 p c	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,155.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 per share
260,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	425 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,500	3,500	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	Rs. 1/ 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0 d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
Chin	60 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ..	.. 1835-36	.. ..	} 94
" " "	.. 1842-43	.. ..	
" " "	.. 1854-55	.. ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s R.s. Loan	1856-57	.. ..	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	.. ..	110½
Five and half per cent.	..	.. ..	114
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan...	..	.. ..	114½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	..	..	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	" 225
Carolus ..	..	..	" 220
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	" 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	..	..	" 223
Bar Silver ..	..	..	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English .	..	..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE.
Per Candy.

Comrawuttee } Azote.. }	.. New	..	..	Rs. 235 to 240
Broach...	.. ...	..	..	... 235 to 240
Dholleras } Khanpisa... }	.. ...	..	..	... 240 to 242
Veravuli..	.. ...	..	..	... 220 to 222
Vingorla...	.. ...	..	..	... 225 to 227
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ...	..	..	... 245 to 248
Khandeish .. } Barsee .. }	.. ...	..	..	... 229 to 230
Ready Sales	... ...	...		775 Candies.
For delivery	... ...	...		575 "
Market dull.				

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 29.

Government Securities.—The market was not active, and the business reported were for insignificant amounts, at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 6-12, and small pieces at Rs. 6-10 to 6-8 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57, only small pieces, at Rs. 9-4 and 9-6 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures changed hands at Rs. 5-6 and 5-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,775.

Several lots of 25 shares and under, in the National Bank, were bought for investors' orders at Rs. 129.

A small number of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 125 each.

Two sales of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 30 per share.

25 fully paid-up shares in the Bishnauth Tea Co. were bought in execution of an order at Rs. 140 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 4.

Watt, Cornet, 3rd Royals, to join, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 4.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th June, 1868.

Lieutenant Trevelyan, proceeding to Mhow to join the 15th Regiment N. I., will travel at the public expense.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Moore, Staff Corps in Garrison Order, Para. 1, of the 2nd instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool.....	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	.....	£70s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 4	Hindostan	Mennie	Dundee, Dec. 13.
	Annot Lyle	Shaw	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
	Prince Charley ..	Askew	Newcastle, April 10.
	Tapiee (s).....	Drewitz.....	Dutch Mandvee, May 30
	Princess Somawutty.....	Bako	Liverpool, Jan. 21,
	Borderer	Gessing.....	London, March 8.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 4	Arabia	Sullivan.....	Calcutta.
	Orissa (s)	Hilbar	Calcutta.
	Kent	Kennedy ...	Calsao.
	Jessy	Pentreath	Falmouth.
	Prince Eugene....	Smith.....	Calcutta.

The ship *Robert Morrison*, Horton, to London via Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Delhi*, to Hongkong.
Ship *Pedbrook*, to Hongkong.
Ship *Good Success*, to Mauritius and Jungbar.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," Captain E. P G. BROWNE, (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

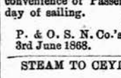
Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
3rd June 1868.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "DELHI," (1898 tons, 400 H.P.) Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th June, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
3rd June 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked B. V. L.), the Cargo of two Boats swamped in the Harbour, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked N O in a diamond with V. R. on top), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

H. CLASON & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked F. C. & Co.) the Cargo of Boats swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked H. D. & Co. in a diamond with N. D. F. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. HURJEE DEWJEE.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked C in a diamond, A on the right hand side at top, and N. D. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, alongside the "Hurricane," are requested to communicate with the undersigned. LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—LOST, last night, by the upsetting of a Boat, a number of COTTON BALES (marked D. in a triangle with H. C. on top, and D. in a triangle with H. B. on top). It is requested that all persons who have found Bales of these marks will communicate with the undersigned. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

THE undersigned, being about to proceed to "Kamgaum," in West Berar, is desirous of ascertaining if any of the Residents are willing to LET their HOUSES, furnished, or otherwise, for a period extending from ONE to FOUR MONTHS. Apply, stating terms, to R. S. DOBBS,
Asst. Exec. Engineer, Aurungabad.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "PRINCESS SOMAWUTTY," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain BAKE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co, Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF SHANGHAI," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CROCKET will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK Co.,
Agents for Ship *City of Shanghai*.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, a commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated at Chowpatty, facing the Public Road, surrounded with a fine Garden, Cook-room, and Stable, lately occupied by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH. For further particulars and terms of Rent apply to the undersigned, at his Bungalow on Malabar Hill, between the hours 7 and 9 A.M., or in the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

PICKED up near the Inner Light-ship, a quantity of COTTON BALES (marked C in a diamand, with N D below, and A on top on one end and one side of each; also LAWRENCE and FORT PRESS on each.

The Owner may have immediate possession of his Property by paying the SALVORS a suitable remuneration. Information may be had at the Office of
Messrs. MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
4th June 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that preparatory to a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank (at the rate of about 2 per cent. on the paid up Capital), the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th instant until the 15th proximo.

Shareholders are requested to lodge their Share Receipts and Certificates for examination and registration between the 15th and 30th instant, after which date they will not be received.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.
24 Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM:—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The European Assurance Society is prepared to return the amount of EXTRA PREMIUM which has been paid on Policies of Life Assurance.

C. J. WALLIS,
Offg. Secretary in India.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 2 P.M. of FRIDAY the 19th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held this day:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to re-issue at par so many of the Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company as may be necessary to pay the debts and provide for the working expenses of the Company, not exceeding in all 55 (fifty-five) Shares, upon the following terms and conditions:

1st.—That the holders of such Shares shall receive, for a period of four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, an annual Dividend of 12 per cent in priority to the Shareholders of the Company, the said Dividend being secured by the income derived from the lease of the Company's Presses, but in the event of the profits of the Company permitting of a larger Dividend than 12 per cent per annum being declared, then the holders of such Shares shall participate in such profits rateably with the other Shareholders of the said Company in LIEU of receiving the said PREFERENCE Dividend of 12 per cent.

2nd. That in the event of the Company being wound up within four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, then the holders of such Shares shall be paid the value of their said Shares at par, or have the option of participating in the assets of the said Company rateably with the other Shareholders.

3rd. That the holders of the above Shares shall be entitled to mortgage of the property of the Company for the term of four years, to secure the performance of the foregoing conditions, but at the expiration of the said term of four years the mortgage shall be cancelled, and all the Shares of the said Company shall be held on equal terms and conditions; and also,

That Messrs. Framjee Tamooljee and Gungadass Kesordass be elected Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each in the place of Messrs. G. A. Barnett and Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody, who retire.

And also for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—That Messrs. BHASKER MANECKJEE and NARRONJEE MOOLJEE be elected Directors of the Company in the place of Messrs. SHAMJEE JEETHA and VUSSONJEE FRAGJEE, resigned.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
East India Press Company, Limited.
4th June 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

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ITEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
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ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

THE *Times of India*, in his issue of Tuesday last, gives such answer as he can in the minor key, to the remarks we thought it necessary to make the day before on his unfair, and in our opinion, misleading remarks regarding the position and the policy of the Bank of Bengal during the last few months. If our contemporary is satisfied with his answer, we at least have no reason to feel otherwise, seeing he has left our statements on every main point exactly as he found them. There are, however, two points referred to by our contemporary, on which we think it necessary to say a word or two. First, in reference to the following passage in his article of the 26th May: "About ten days ago the cash balances in the Bank at Calcutta were reduced so low (under 82 lakhs) that three of its large depositors could have put it into a fix by emptying its coffers." In our article of Monday last, we set forth the whole of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, so fully, for three months, including the *Times of India's* little episode of "ten days ago," that any careful reader might in a moment see and be able to judge for himself as to the strength of the Bank's position from the statements we published, and any reference to a point of detail seemed to us superfluous and cut of place. The *Times*, however, thinks quite otherwise: the paragraph in his eyes has immense importance for he thinks that it has caused flutter and excitement in a bank parlour at Calcutta, and that no attempt to disprove his "real fact" was made throughout a column and a half of noisy protestations. We should be sorry to dispel an illusion which seems so agreeable to our contemporary, and so far as we are concerned he is most welcome to his belief in a bank parlour flutter of which we have no knowledge. If the Bank of Bengal be the bank referred to, the directors will, we should think, be greatly amused to hear of any flutter in their parlour other than that caused by the flutter of their own punkahs! As for the real fact, we take it as the *Times of India* gives it, and our answer is that not only no three of the Bank of Bengal's large depositors, nor even the double of three, including banks as depositors, could have emptied its coffers or put it in a fix. Indeed, our contempory must have permitted his prejudices to get the better of his good sense, when he permitted himself to make such a comment on his "real fact."

The second little point of the *Times of India* is in reference to the financing for the Abyssinian Expedition; and on this point our contemporary sure.y permitted his indignation to get the better of his discretion when he penned the following:—"But if this denial be again flaunted before the public, we may give a refutation that will not be very agreeable to Mr. Dickson and his patrons at head-quarters." Well, as we have no special interest in either Mr. Dickson or his patrons whoever they may be—but are a good deal interested in common with the public in knowing what may lie under this terrible threat—we hope our contemporary will be as good as his word and make a clean breast of all he has to say against "Mr. Dickson and his patrons at head quarters." By doing so he will relieve his own conscience from a heavy burden, and possibly at the same time serve a public end. So out with the secret we say, whatever it may be, without further delay. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

The *Times of India* has no doubt made many allusions in the course of the last few months to the financing for the Abyssinian Expedition, and never loses an opportunity of complaining about the Bank of Bengal having been employed by the Government of India to do the business. The only attempt at a definite statement as between the Bank of Bengal and other banks, made by the *Times of India*, that we are aware of, is the following which appeared in the issue of that journal dated 29th January last:—"But it is also highly probable that His Excellency's (the Viceroy) satisfaction [at] the manner in which a sum of two millions sterling had been provided for State requirements in Bombay] could be considerably diminished were he to find on inquiry that 'the State requirements in Bombay' could have been met by Banks, mercantile houses, and capitalists on terms considerably easier than those which have helped to increase to a respectable figure the otherwise small dividend of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal." Now these are the remarks made by the *Times of India*, when—what in his article of Wednesday he calls, "the bounce in the Bengal Bank's report" appeared;—but there is nothing in them approaching to "defining the particulars of price and amount," offered by "banks, mercantile houses, and capitalists" in Bombay—and as our contemporary seems unable to refute our definite statements on the subject, we trust he will now admit their accuracy.

ONE of the most striking defects in our Indian military system is the fact that a large number of officers are for years together employed in the performance of civil, or at the best but semi-military duties. Let not our readers misunderstand us. We are not about to advocate the cause of the partisans of the regulation or Bengal system. We believe that in point of fitness for their posts military officers in civil or semi-civil employ are quite equal to their comrades of either the Civil or the Uncovenanted Service. For some appointments, indeed, such as political posts, we believe military officers are from their habits, manners, and previous training, peculiarly well qualified. We consider, however, that the present system is not conducive to the interests of the army, and that a change might be made which while rendering the latter more efficient would not in[illegible] to prevent the filling up of civil posts by military officers whom it might be de[illegible]sirable to employ in such posts.

The objections to the present plan are so obvious, that we are surprised that they should not have been brought before the public in a conspicuous manner before now. A military officer employed for perhaps a score or more of years as Political Agent, in the Commissariat, the Barrack Department, in the Pay Department, or in some office at the Presidency towns, must necessarily lose his military habits and unlearn his military lore. Besides in these days so many changes take place from day to day in drill, armament, equipment, discipline, admistration, and the art of war generally, that the officer whose attention to his profession has been intermitted for only five years finds at the end of that time that he has everything to learn afresh. That such intermission has occurred very frequently and for far longer periods than five years in the pre-mutiny times is notorious. In these days it was common for a man to obtain an appointment in the Commissariat, say, when still an Ensign and after twenty years' service in that department, and having attained the age of, say, forty-two to find himself promoted to the rank of Major and suddenly placed at the head of a regiment in the field. It cannot be expected that such a man can be a very efficient Commander or be otherwise than inferior in respect to military knowledge and experience to the majority of those under his orders. As a matter of fact Indian military history shows that many such cases have occurred to the great detriment of the public service. Such cases may occur again, though probably to a less extent than formerly. Theoretically, however, any one still borne on the lists of the army is technically eligible for military employment. It is true that in practise the man who has passed the first forty years of his service in a civil or semi-military appointment has but little chance of being named to the command of a division or brigade, still by dint of interest he might be so named, and it would not be illegal to employ him in that way. If, then, practically, such officers cease to be combatant soldiers, and if it is inexpedient that they should so cease, it seems absurd that they should continue to be reckoned amongst the genuine working officers of the army. One witness stated in evidence before a Royal Commission, held some little while ago, that either he himself or some friend of his —we forget which—had passed a long series of years in the Indian military service without ever having even possessed a uniform. Could there be a more striking illustration of the absurdity of the system we condemn. We often also meet a man at Court or on some state occasion bearing the uniform and title of Colonel or General. Look at that gallant veteran, we observe to a friend. He must have spent forty years of his life in India, and could doubtless tell us many strange stories of personal adventures in Afghanistan, in the Punjab, and during the mutiny. He has fought, doubtless, on many a hard field with Sale, Gough, and Clyde; has threaded the terrible Khyber Pass, has aided to storm the Sikh works at Sobraon, has ridden with Sir Walter Gilbert from Goozerat to Peshawur, accompanied Havelock in his daring march from Cawnpore, and was one of those who shared in the final triumph at Lucknow. Full of enthusiastic reverence for the grizzled warrior we make enquiries from some better-informed friend, and are told that the object of our admiration never saw a shot fired in his life, and for the last thirty years has been either a district paymaster or an official in the Military Department. It is scarcely fair that such men useful, nay necessary as they are, and doubtless very efficient, should share with their hardworking comrades in purely military employ the peculiar respect always felt for those who have spent their lives in the discharge of really military duties. Again, let people theorise as they like, a soldier can never forget that the man who as a Political Officer or Commissioner of a district is entitled to in some respect control and give him orders is nevertheless, professionally, far his junior. This sort of feeling is galling to the senior, and lessens the influence, and damages the position of the junior. Unless they are both men of great devotion to the public service, considerable tact and temper, and more than common freedom from petty feelings; harmony between, say, the Captain who as at Peshawur is Commissioner of the district, and the General Officer commanding the division becomes very difficult. Sir Charles Napier in his complaints that it was irritating and mischievous in the extreme, that a grey-headed General of an army should be thwarted, interfered with, and even dictated to by a beardless subaltern acting as Political Officer expressed very faithfully the general feeling of the army. It is cruel to expose gallant veterans to such mortification by such a system, but it is worse than cruel, it is a gross mistake to continue that system when the result is that the public service suffers. Not long ago an officer of the Staff Corps was discussing that very question with us. He, though only a Lieutenant in the army, is an Executive Engineer, and therefore at the head of his department in the station. "Colonels," he said, "cannot forget that I am only a Lieutenant, and do not relish my addressing them in an independent style as head of a department. They don't mind it though in the case of ——, though he is my junior in the department, because he is a civilian." This feeling thus illustrated, the authorities may take our word for it, prevails very extensively. The remedy is very simple. Let Government define what are to be considered strictly military offices, and what purely civil or only semi-military. Among these last should be included all offices in the Public Works Department, Pay Department, and Commissariat. Let those officers who are deemed suitable for the non-military or semi-military class of offices be told they must, if they take them, resign the service should they after a certain probation be found qualified for their new duties. Considerable promotion would be given to those who prefer strictly military duties, while the public service would be carried on with more harmony, and the civil military officers looking to their new department as their permanent career would devote themselves to it far more energetically than they do at present when they deem the army their real profession, and their new department as only affording them temporary and, as it were, incidental employment. There would be no hardship in obliging such officers to sever their nominal connection with the army, for in nine cases out of ten it is already practically severed, and if not it ought to be.

CAPTAIN H. PYM, R. E., has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

LIEUT. ABBOTT, acting Assistant Resident at Aden, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

LIEUT. S. BABINGTON is to discharge the duties of the office of Superintendent of B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, vacated for a period by Major Barras.

COLONEL C. B. FULLER, R. H. A., has been appointed to act as Inspector of Royal Artillery during the absence of Brigadier General Foster, who has obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate; and he is to enjoy the rank of Brigadier General while so employed.

THE Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan is at present, we hear, paying a third dividend of five shillings in the £, making in all a return to the creditors of 75 per cent. of their claims. The progress of the liquidation seems satisfactory. The claims against the Bank in Bombay are very small, we believe.

UNDER the provisions of Section I. of Act XXXV. of 1850, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the establishment of two new ferries on the Taptee River, between (1) the Meerbair Ghaut at Surat and the town of Randier direct, and (2) the town of Randier and the opposite bank called Gebunsha, in the Surat Collectorate.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday announces that Major General the Hon'ble A. H. Gordon, C. B., will have the command of the Army of this Presidency during the temporary absence of Sir Robert Napier, but without relinquishing his divisional command. He thus resumes charge of the Poona Division; Brigadier General Raines reverts to his former appointment on the Brigade Staff; and the other acting appointments occasioned by Brigadier General Raines taking the command of the Poona Division cease.

THE local Government have passed the following resolution with reference to a letter from the President, Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, dated 22nd November 1867, bringing to notice that the Marine Road, which the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee had recently constructed along the sea face of the Esplanade, was intended as a carriage drive, and not as a public thoroughfare for all kinds of hack buggies and labour carts; and recommending for reasons stated, that the road in question be declared a private road:—

RESOLUTION.—Government consider that there would be great force in Mr. Kahandas Muncharam's minute if it were intended to restrict the use of Rotten Row or the Promenade to any class of persons, but that is not the proposal; it is only intended to reserve them for the purposes for which they were constructed, *i. e.*, for recreation; and the interests of the general community would, Government believe, best be secured by providing that they shall not be used for general traffic, *i. e.*, for laden carts, hack-cabs, or persons conveying loads, beggars, or vagrants. With this reservation, the Promenade should be open to all who conduct themselves in an orderly manner. The road may therefore be declared private; but before this is done, the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee should be requested to submit a set of rules for the approval of Government, in regard to the restriction that they desire to put on its use.

No English journal is more sparing in its praise than the "Saturday Review," but, like its contemporaries, it is warm in its admiration of the leader of the Abyssinian Expedition. In dwelling on the result of the

on the Nerbudda, and at a point some 30 miles from Nagpore, between the Ghats and Kamptee; cholera hospitals well supplied with medicines and appliances have been organized along the road; and the Medical Establishment, European and Native, have been kept thoroughly employed. Conservancy arragements are being strictly en forced in the large cities, and in connection with the gangs of labourers. The efforts of Major Pollard, the Chief Engineer, are very highly spoken of. It is said that he has arranged measures for treating labourers hereafter something like human beings. The food and water supply will be invariably considered by the officers in charge of large gangs. Bunneahs will be attached to such gangs as are far removed from good markets, and their stores daily examined to prevent the supply to the helpless labourers of inferior and adulterated food. Well-holes will be dug, where necessary, in the neighbourhood of tanks and stagnant pools, to admit of the filtration through the intervening soil, and to shut off the drinking water from that used for bathing, &c. Latrine-pits are to be daily dug, and covered in with earth as in all well-ordered standing camps. The cholera did not approach Nagpore beyond the quarantine camp, and only a very few cases have appeared in Jubbulpore. Precaution were taken on this side also, and certainly nothing can be more satisfactory than the public health of Allahabad at present.

THE Receipts and Charges of Local Funds, as estimated by the Local Accountants General, are as follow:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.
Government of India	3,62,305	3,70,623
Oudh	14,24,600	15,14,900
Central Provinces	16,42,000	16,39,700
British Burmah	10,63,935	11,48,250
Bengal	58,04,926	61,15,559
North-Western Provinces	67,22,400	69,94,100
Punjab	27,99,693	34,39,486
Madras	45,57,300	46,33,300
Bombay	49,77,997	50,78,039
Total...	2,93,25,207	3,09,26,957

The balances at credit of the Local Funds in the several Presidencies and Provinces on 31st March 1869 are estimated as follow:—

	Rs.
Government of India	1,12,300
Oudh	Estimate not received
Central Provinces	1,27,300
British Burmah	5,61,923
Bengal	8,198
North-Western Provinces	Estimate not received
Punjab	...6,11,180
Madras	16,26,377
Bombay	54,18,099

As the Bombay estimate has not been prepared in the form prescribed in the Financial Resolutions, the Governor General in Council has desired the Accountant General, Bombay, to explain the cause of its disregard of orders, and submit, as early as practicable, a recast of the estimate in the form prescribed.

"You will be surprised to hear that the barque *Tacna*, which grounded in the Dridge Channel some five days ago, has been to-day brought up to Calcutta a perfect wreck. It is difficult to say how she ever held together. There is no doubt that the vessel will have to be condemned. But now comes that rub, who is to pay the piper? Ship in charge of Government pilot, fair wind up the river, the ship grounds, a Government steamer tries to tow her off, parts hawsers and cannot move her, ship eventually comes off herself ruined,—who is the pilot, and where is he? Which number of eddy are you going to put this down too? He is this time a licensed man, or rather an outsider not belonging to the old Government service; neither is he an officer of a ship with seven years' experience at sea, a qualification we hear necessary to make a licensed pilot. Poor boy, he consoles himself—I suppose I shall have to go and heave the lead for another year'—and this is the only satisfaction that the underwriters will have."—*Correspondent of Indian Daily News.*

"THE Ahmednuggur Local Fund," says an official report, "was constituted by Government Resolution No. 3115 of 16th September 1863, but operations were not commenced till the year 1864-65. The Agency employed has been that of the Public Works Department, except in the case of such small works as chowries, country cart-tracks, and wells, which have been executed departmentally. Owing to want of funds the Local Fund Committee has not been able to undertake any important or expensive works. Till lately there was an impression in the Account Office at Bombay that the Ahmednuggur Local Funds were in debt to Government to a large extent, and the most urgent works had to be abandoned for want of money. But an examination of the accounts has now proved that there is a large balance in favour of the Local Funds, and the Accountant General states that there is a sum of Rupees 90,170 available for a Supplementary Budget. The Local cess has also been imposed during the last few months, and as a considerable sum will be realized from this source, the Committee hope now to be able to take in hand some useful works. The total receipts at the Committee's disposal since the constitution of the Fund have amounted to Rupees 2,20,244. *New Works—Communications.*—The operations under this head have extended over 552 miles, of which 1 mile and 480 feet consists of short pieces, of local importance; 25 miles of railway feeders; and the remaining 526 miles of country roads, of importance in the district connecting the principal towns or roads from one talook to another. The total expenditure on these works has been Rupees 17,093. *New Works—Miscellaneous.*—The principal expenditure under this head has been on 5 dhurrumsallas, 28 chowries, 10 wells, and one ferry-boat.—*Repairs—Communications.*—The repairs amount to Rupees 21,51, almost all on roads. *Repairs—Miscellaneous.*—The total amount under this head is Rs. 5,836, expended on repairs to chowries, dhurrumsallas, wells, ferry boats, &c.—*Establishment.*—With the exception of a temporary writer and carkoon entertained only for a few months at the commencement, there has been no establishment under the Local Fund Committee, and the charges under this head pertain chiefly to ferry, toll, and other establishments paid out of current collections, and to staging bungalows establishments."

IF Mr. Disraeli has achieved nothing else (says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 5) he has certainly since he came into office, done a great deal to corrupt and destroy the traditions of the parliamentary system. The theory he has just invented of the right of dissolution being the personal appanage of a Ministry is quite as remarkable in its way as his other recent discovery that a Parliament is incompetent to legislate on any question to which the attention of the country has not been expressly called from the hustings. And both are worthy of a place in a museum of political curiosities beside the strange principle of Ministerial responsibility on which he acted last year. But, perhaps, the most dangerous and degrading of Mr. Disraeli's innovations, is a practice which he introduced last year and which, from some remarks he let fall yesterday evening, has apparently been revived this session—the practice, we mean, of Ministers making declarations in one sense, while the whips are privately pledging them in quite another sense in the lobby. Everybody will recollect the discreditable disclosures on this subject last year, and if the House has any sense of dignity and self-respect, it should be impossible for such trickery to be repeated. When the Minister desires to come to an understanding with the House on any question it should be done openly and publicly. It seems, however, from what Mr. Disraeli said, the already a subterranean correspondence has been begun between Colonel Taylor and certain members who voted in the majority, but who wish it to be understood that they are nevertheless devoted to the Government. If so, why do not these hon. gentlemen rise in their places and speak their mind? An odd inconsistency may also be noted in regard to Mr. Disraeli's use of these anonymous communications. In 1859 he says he received intimations that the vote then taken was not intended as a vote of want of confidence. He persisted, however, in treating the vote as implying censure. But now when he receives similar assurances he believes them implicitly.

THE *Camarade*, an Austrian military organ, contains an article on the warlike preparations of the surrounding Powers, from which it draws the conclusion that a large increase in the army of Austria is a matter of necessity. It gives the following as the military strength of the States "from whose attacks Austria may be called on to defend herself":—The Confederation of North Germany, 843,000; Landwehr, 135,000; total 1,028,000. Southern German States, permanent army, 157,000; Landwehr, 43,000; total, 200,000; giving a total force to Prussia, in consequence of her alliance with the South German States, of 1,228,000. France regular army, 800,000; National Garde Mobile, 550,000; total 1,350,000 Russia regular army, 827,000; localized troops, 410,000; irregulars, 229,000; total, 1,466,000. Italy, regular army, 348,000; National Garde Mobile, without reckoning the Venetian Province, 132,000; total, 480,000. "From these figures," argues the *Camarade*, "Austria ought to have a minimum military force of 800,000; on the military frontiers, 53,000; Landwehr, 200,000; total, 1,053,000. Austria cannot have less than this number of men under arms if she desires to remain a great Power, to preserve peace, or in case of need to repel attack."

THE total sum spent in conveyance of mails by railway amounts, says the *Times*, to £405,192, by road to £102,000, and by private ships to and from places abroad to £5,400. The Post Office packet service now costs £1,089,349, £96,653 of which is spent in contracts for the United Kingdom, £13,000 for Europe, £382,948 for America, £43,700 for Africa, and £541,331 for Asia and Australasia. The chief increase is on account of the last-named item, and the net increase, as compared with the previous year, amounts to £280,705. It should be remarked that the estimated increase of extra receipts in the year ending March 31, 1869, on account of the packet service, is calculated at £237,906, £108,700 of which will be paid by the Indian Government, £30,000 by the United States' Post-office for conveying United States' mails to this country in the packets of Messrs. Cunard & Co., £25,316 by the Australian colonies, and £64,750 for a moiety of the subsidy for the mail-packet service between Point de Galle and Sydney, for which the Australian colonies are also responsible.

THE agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1866 have been published, in the form of a Blue-book. In that year, the extent of land under crops was 5,520,568 acres, while the extent of the unoccupied bog and waste lands was 4,441,803 acres. There were upwards of 10,000,000 acres devoted to grass or pasture, 327,890 acres covered by woods and plantations, and 25,419 acres lying fallow. The total area under crops of all sorts (including meadow and clover) was 127,835 acres less than in 1865, and progressively less in previous years. Thus, the area under crops in 1860 was 5,970,139 acres; in 1861 it was 5,890,536 acres; in 1862 it was 5,753,610 acres; in 1863 it was 5,662,487 acres; in 1864 it was 5,676,321 acres; in 1865 it was 5,648,403 acres; and in 1866 (as above stated) 5,520,568 acres. The decrease was chiefly in cereal and green crops. The number of separate holdings in Ireland in 1866 was 597,628, or 2,657 less than in 1865. The total number of horses was 535,799, being 12,540 less than in 1865; the total number of cattle 3,746,157, or 248,609 more than in 1865; the total number of sheep 4,274,282, or 579,926 more than in 1865; and there were also increases in pigs, poultry, goats, mules, and asses. In the year 101,251 emigrants left the country, being 1,845 less than in 1865.

BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

MR. F. D. CHAUNTRELL, acting Second Magistrate of Police, was yesterday appointed Secretary to the Bank of Bombay Commission.

BOMBAY.

TRINITY SUNDAY.—The services on Sunday in Trinity Chapel will be as follows:—Mattins and choral celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 A.M. Evensong with sermon at 6 P.M. A collection will be made in the evening for the Chapel Funds.

WE learn that the brief gale on Wednesday night has been productive of some damage at the harbour. Three iron prows of upwards of 100 tons each were sunk, and a number of cotton boats with their cargoes shared the same fate.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, thirteen persons were charged with exercising their profession without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. One of these, Pandurang Wassoodew, was fined Rs. 12, and second summonses were issued against the others.

CAPTAIN T. H. TURNER, Examiner Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts, during the absence of Major Gray on leave; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Barton to act as Examiner Ordnance Department, vice Turner.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the Mount Road, concerning the death of one Cassinath Raghoo. It appears that yesterday, at about 6 A.M., deceased and two others went to a tank for the purpose of bathing. They went into the tank and began to bathe, and while doing so deceased slipped his foot from the rock on which he was standing. His companions raised an alarm, when a police peon came to the spot, dived into the tank and brought the body out. Deceased was found to be quite dead. The jury returned a verdict finding that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

YESTERDAY Moorarbhoy Hussanbhoy, a buggy-wallah, was charged in the Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with driving his buggy at Pydownee in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Police Inspector Price deposed that at about half-past ten on the previous night, when he was standing on one side of Bhendy Bazar Road, he saw the prisoner's buggy being driven towards Parell at a most furious rate, so that the horse could not be stopped by any means. At eleven o'clock again he saw it returning but not quite so quickly. The prisoner was lashing his horse in order to get away from witness, who was doing his best to stop the horse, and succeeded in doing so. Prisoner was fined Rs. 20.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Wednesday last at Parell, touching the death of a Mussulman lad, aged about nine years, named Abba Mulloo. The deceased, it appeared, was seen alive and well on the morning in question, when he took his meal and went out to gather mangoes in a garden. Seeing that he did not return home his father went in search of him in the oart of one Nusserwanjee Jehanghir, where deceased was in the habit of going, but not finding him there, he asked one Luxmon Soroo to search for the boy in a tank in the oart. He did so, and found the body at the bottom of the tank. A verdict of found drowned was recorded by the Coroner.

AN action was brought yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, in which the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, were the plaintiffs, and Hurridas Ludha was defendant, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a third call of Rs. 1,000 per share in the above-named Company. The defendant did not appear. The service of the summons on the defendant having been proved, His Honor entered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount.

In a similar case in which Jugjeevan Cumulsee was sued by the same Company His Honor recorded a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Hurrell appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

THE Bombay City Bank yesterday sued, in the Small Cause Court, before J. O'Leary, Esq., Sudanund Madhowjee, to recover Rs. 500, being the amount due for the third call of Rs. 100 per share in the above Bank. Mr. Leathes, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Bank; the defendant was unrepresented. The defendant stated that he sold the shares to somebody, and that the amount of a second call was paid by that man, and consequently he was not liable for the third call. His Honor said the question was whether the defendant's name was in the register of shareholders or not. Mr. Leathes replied in the affirmative, and called Mr. Succaram Vithul, manager to the liquidator, who proved that the defendant's name was in the register. His Honor said that the defendant's name stood in the register, and he would therefore enter a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

MR. NANA MOROJEE was engaged the greater part of yesterday in the investigation of a case in which Norowjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla was charged, at the instance of one Manockjee Nowrojee Khuradi, with criminal breach of trust. The facts of the case are these:—It appears that in the beginning of December last, the defendant informed the prosecutor that he had tendered for the performance of reclamation work at Mody Bay, and that his tender had been accepted by the Government Engineer, but that it was necessary for him to deposit Rs. 8,000 with Lieutenant Ducat as security, and that if he (the prosecutor) advanced Rs. 4,000, he would give him a share in the contract, and that the prosecutor was to have the management of the work. He accepted his proposal, and an agreement was drawn up and signed by the prosecutor on the 19th December, and he then paid defendant Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of being deposited in the office of Lieutenant Ducat. It subsequently turned out that the defendant had not deposited the money which he had received from the prosecutor, but had appropriated the same to his own use. After the examination of several witnesses His Worship discharged the defendant.

YESTERDAY, Alexander McPherson, seaman of the ship "Queen of India," was charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having assaulted J. McMillan, chief officer of that vessel, whilst in the execution of his duty. The complainant deposed—On board the ship last night, at half past nine, I saw the prisoner going down the ladder with a bottle. I told him to give it up. He did not do so, but made off with it and proceeded towards the forecastle. I followed him inside, and by this time saw that he had two bottles inside his shirt. He put one of the bottles into a bunk and I proceeded to take it when he struck me with his open hand on the chin. He abused me and caught hold of my whiskers. The light was blown out. I felt another hand catch me by the hair of the head. I then made the best of my way to the door, the two men still continuing to hold me by the whiskers and the head. I fell down over the chain and the prisoner caught me by the trousers, kicked, and dragged me, after which I got on my feet and walked off without saying one word. F. Nelson deposed that he first saw the prisoner and complainant lying on the floor with a hold of each other by the hair, and tried to part them, but could not. Next he saw the chief officer lying on the deck and prisoner over him, when he separated them. This was all the evidence, and the prisoner was discharged.—Richard Bliss, from the same ship, and at first under the same charge, was sent to prison for a fortnight with hard labour for disobedience of the lawful commands of the chief officer.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

PETITIONS of the persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Gopal Mancoba and Savalaram Naroba, lately traded under the name and firm of Naroba Mancoba, as cloth merchants.

Ramchunder Raghoba, an English writer.

Ebram Huson, lately traded in partnership with Sewjee Dairaz, Mooljee Sewjee, Ramjee Dairaz, and Khemjee Hunsraz, under the name and firm of Mooljee Sewjee & Co., as a general merchant.

Juga Dewa, a baggy driver.

Khoja Jumal Jewraz, and Poorbaee, his wife.

Nowrojee Shapoorjee, a liquor shopkeeper.

Thaver Mitha, unemployed.

Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a clerk.

Phillip Henry Curran, Secretary and Manager to the Liquidators of the Alliance Finance Company.

Gunee Mahomed, a wood merchant.

Constancia da Costa, late a shopkeeper and a contractor.

Moorarjee Hemraj, lately carried on business as a merchant, in partnership with Bhanji Nundoo and Nursey Lukmidass, under the name of Moorarji Hemraj.

Esmaljee Thaverbhoy, a weaver in gold thread.

Tatia Madhowjee, Ragoo Tatia, and Ramcrustna Tatia, the first is a pensioner in the Military Pension Pay Office, the second is employed in the General Post Office, and the third is unemployed.

Balcrustna Hurset, a goldsmith.

Balcrustna Bapoojee, a carpenter.

Luxumon Mahatarjee, a grass merchant.

Rustomjee Dorabjee, unemployed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ALLEGED THEFT.—Balcrustna Visram, charged with stealing a gold and silver ringlet, valued at Rs. 49, and belonging to Jamsetjee Sorabjee, was remanded till tomorrow (Friday.)

ASSAULT.—Dinshaw Verragee and Hormusjee Nusserwanjee were charged with assaulting Dajee Dhondo. Complainant stated that he had carried a load for No. 1 from the Custom House Bunder to the old Police Office. He got no payment but said we would overlook that and went off; but the prisoners followed and severely assaulted him. The first prisoner was fined Rs. 15 and the other Rs. 7—Rs. 5 to be paid to the prosecutor.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. D. CHAUNTRELL, ESQ.

PICKING PASSENGERS.—A Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, named Charles William Brigg, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Bulwantrao Tewant and another, passengers by the G. I. P. Railway, at Tanna, by pricking them with the point of a penknife in the legs. The prosecutor and his witnesses not being present in Court His Worship dismissed the complaint.

THEFT.—A Mussalman named Nusroodin Byram was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to a Hindoo.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—John Willey, a European loafer, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself at Mazagon on Wednesday night. The prisoner was convicted before for a similar offence, and His Worship sent him to the House of Correction for a fortnight.

ASSAULT.—Rama Baloo and Luxmon Govind were charged with assaulting one Ramsoodin Thakordeen, a sweetmeat-seller. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for four and three months respectively in the House of Correction.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

KHALUCKDINA KHULFANBHOY VS. P. W. HEWETT.—The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of a promissary note, dated the 4th August 1865, given by defendant to the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited), and the same assigned over by the Corporation to the plaintiff, by deed of assignment, bearing date the 10th July 1867; and Rs. 119-7-4, being the interest thereon; making together the sum of Rs. 619-7-4.

Mr. Carter, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendant did not appear.

The service of the summons on the defendant having been proved, Narrayen Bhawoo, a clerk in the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation was put in the witness box, and he stated that he saw the defendant sign the note in question. The money was demanded by the Bank one month after the execution of the note but no payment was made by the defendant.

His Honour said that the note was not endorsed, and he did not know how Mr. Carter could get the Bank to endorse it now, as the Bank was wound up. The plaintiff must get it endorsed in the name of one or the other of liquidators.

After a little discussion, the case was adjourned until the 11th inst.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MADRAS, 30TH MAY,

SINCE the date of my last there have been several occurrences here of more than average importance, which I shall refer to in the order in which they occurred.

The first of these was the meeting held on the 15th in the Banqueting Hall, for the purpose of considering an address of loyalty and congratulation from the inhabitants of Madras to Her Majesty the Queen, consequent upon the late escape of Prince Alfred in South Australia. This meeting cannot be said to have been well attended, nor to have gone off with spirit. That is not difficult to account for, but nevertheless, seems an insufficient reason for treating its object with ridicule and contempt, which it, however, met with to some extent from the local press. I believe there was a similar demonstration made by the larger community of Calcutta, and last mail brought us intelligence of a similar course of action in some of the large English cities, whose example it was expected, would be followed by the smaller ones. The address itself, however, it must be confessed was not the perfection of composition, which may perhaps account for its not receiving as large a number of signatures as one would be glad to see emanating from a large and loyal community. It is to be regretted that persons in taking up a temporary abode in this country should in many cases appear to sink the feeling of nationality and public-spiritedness, by which Englishmen at home are characterised.

On the 23rd inst. the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Madras University went off with much eclat. At half-past five P.M. the procession of Dons and dignitaries left the Engineering College, which is some 150 yards from the spot where the new building is to be erected, for the scene of action, dressed in scholastic robes of purple silk. The leading personages were Lord Napier, Chancellor; Sir Colley Scotland, Chief Justice, Vice Chancellor; the members of the Senate, among whom were noticeable Sir A. Bittlestone, Judge of the High Court, the Hon'bles A. J. Arbuthnot, R. S. Ellis, and J. B. Norton, the Rev. A. R. Symonds, Mr. Chisholm, the designing architect, and Mr. Powell, Director of Public Instruction. The University itself as an institution has, as you are no doubt aware, been in existence for several years past, but has not had an adequate building suitable for meetings of the Senate, lectures, and so on, which it is now accordingly intended to remedy. The "pendall," or shed, in which the proceedings took place was handsomely decorated with flags and banners, and contained a goodly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The latter were both European and native, and though not an unusual circumstance, it is perhaps worthy of notice that Europeans and native sat entirely separate, and as far apart as possible, being at the opposite sides of a hollow square. The proceedings were opened by an address by Sir Colley Scotland, Vice-Chancellor, to the Chancellor and Senate, explaining the circumstances under which they were met, the great need of a fitting building for the University, &c. This was followed by a speech of some half hour's duration from Lord Napier, in the course of which he stated that scholarships had been founded by the following endowments:—Maharajah of Travancore, Rs. 10,000; Rajah of Cochin, Rs. 6,000; Maharajah of Vizianagram, five scholarships (sum not stated); Sir T. Madava Row (Dewan of Travancore), Rs. 2,500; and one by himself (Lord Napier) to be entitled the "Governor's Prize." The stone was then elevated to the playing of slow music (Sicilian Vespers) by the Garrison Band, and after some little difficulty, (owing to the cavity formed for the purpose being *too small*), a bottle was placed thereunder containing copies of the "Times" and "Athenæum" for the day, the current coins of the realm, &c. Over this was placed a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"This foundation stone of the Madras University and Senate House was laid by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Francis Lord Napier, Baron Napier, K. T., on the 23rd day of May, 1868." And the stone was lowered to the tune of "Rule Britannia." The gathering then dispersed, a large number of natives who had surrounded the enclosure being apparently much gratified, and let us hope duly impressed with a sense of the dignity of education.

The new iron trellis bridge across the Cooum, mentioned in my last, was *not* opened on the Queen's birth-day, which was, however, suitably kept on Monday, the 25th, by a public holiday, all the public and mercantile offices being duly closed. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Fort flag-staff throughout the day, and the ships in the roads, now very numerous, were gaily dressed with a profusion of bunting. At noon a royal salute was fired and in the evening a review of all the troops in Garrison, including the volunteers and two batteries of Royal Artillery from the Mount, took place on the island. Referring to a parallel occurrence on the same date at Bangalore the "Herald" of that place relates: "No one seemed in particularly good spirits * * * the *feu de joie* was got through in a very unmilitary and *laissez faire* sort of way;" also that, the "cheering was execrable," and "the marching past not exactly satisfactory." Now all this is singular, for I must request you to understand that it is the very inverse of the description I am bound to give of the same performances here. The troops were arranged as follows:—On the right the B Battery 20th Brigade R. A., the Governor's Body Guard, H. M.'s 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 3rd Light Infantry, 35th and 41st Regiments Native Infantry, Volunteer Guards, and on the extreme left the D Battery R. A. The Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, having arrived on the field, the battery on the left fired a salute of seventeen guns. The Governor, &c., and suite then passed down the line and another salute was fired by the battery on the right. After this came the *feu de joie* by the whole line, which was accomplished with the utmost accuracy and precision. Next were the cheers, which were well timed and vigorous, especially on the part of the Europeans, but then the native troops are not supposed to be adepts at such demonstrations. The crowd was exceedingly large and dense, so much so that numbers of carriages desirous of crossing the adjacent "Wallajah bridge" had to wait from twenty minutes to half an hour before there was sufficient room for them to do so, whilst others had to shape their course in other directions. There were no serious accidents, and only one trifling one, as I observed a young officer in cocked hat and gold lace get a tremendous "spill," his horse being completely taken aback by the *fe de joie*. Lord Napier was dressed in the uniform of the Volunteer Guards, of which he is Colonel in Chief.

Dave Carson and his suite have duly arrrived here, and the papers are promulgating his characteristic advertisements with which you are so "well acquaint." His first performance takes place to-night, but I fear he will be disappointed with a Madras audience, after coming from your populous and wealthy side. He has come at a bad time, too, for many people are now flitting or have flitted to Ooty, whither the Governor and party take their departure in a few days, to remain, it is understood, till September.

A late audit of our Municipal Accounts show the following results, in considering which it must be borne in mind that increased prosperity to the Municipality means increased taxation to the public. Amount collected from house and land rates for the year Rs. 2,50,987, against Rs. 2,22,167 in 1866; on vehicles and animals Rs. 53,967, against in 1866 Rs. 65,513; from other sources Rs. 195,748, against, in 1866 Rs. 1,23,664—being a total increase of income Rs. 89,358 in favour of the receipts of the year now closed, owing of course to the collection of the Trade and License Tax. Payments for the year amount to Rs. 3,03,186, of which the Police force walks off with Rs. 1,41,704, while lighting and watering the roads and streets cost respectively only Rs. 1,477 and Rs. 1,993! The balance at *Credit* of the Municipality on 31st December amounted to Rs. 2,68,865. With reference to this subject I may observe that it appears a pity, after the great dissatisfaction shown and felt at the imposition of the *License Tax*, that our citizens are now to pay both the Municipal and Imperial imposts, instead of as last year having the amount of the former refunded on payment of the latter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EUROPEAN TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA AND THEIR FAILINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Perhaps no army in Europe is so freely criticised as ours. Month after month and year after year are the shortcomings of the British army made the subject of essays, articles, and letters in the periodicals and newspapers of the day. I am not going to question the advantages of free criticism regarding the conduct of the army when in the field. If the staff show incompetency, if the transport service break down, if, as took place in the Crimea, the Commissariat serve out green coffee to the troops, and lastly (though it is hard to fancy such a thing) if the European troops have disgraced themselves in Abyssinia—if all or any of these things have taken place, by all means let us have the facts proved and the blame apportioned. But, Sir, do not, entreat you, allow the fame of the British army to be assailed in the columns of your paper, unless we are to have chapter and verse in support of the writer's conclusions. I am led to trouble you with these remarks in consequence of my having noticed in your London Military Correspondent's letter of last mail, one of the most extraordinary, and if you will pardon me for saying so, I would add, one of the most gross declarations of opinion which I have ever read. After expressing no very exalted opinion of the military education of British officers, and in the usual claptrap style extolling the virtues of French, Prussian, and Austrian officers, your Correspondent turns to the men. Allow me to quote a few choice lines, which should be printed in letters of gold, and be hung up in a conspicuous place in the lines of every native regiment in the Indian army:—

"My authority, a most accomplished judge, and a "Queen's officer who has never been in India, declared "that the native troops, especially the Punjabees and "Beloochees, were the best troops in Abyssinia, and "that he should prefer them to work with as compared "with the Europeans there."

Now, Sir, let me not be mistaken, I am as fully conscious of the faithful and honourable service rendered us by the native army in our many wars, as the most enthusiastic officer of that high branch of H. M.'s service can possibly be. In many a hard fought field have our sepoy regiments earned their laurels, but it is new to me to hear them spoken of as being in any manner superior to that army which has conquered in every quarter of the globe, that army which holds an empire over which the sun never sets. To what conclusion are we driven if we accept your Correspondent's opinion? but one—as far as I can see—namely, that the best thing we can do is to pack up our traps and get out of India as speedily as possible. If the native army is as superior to the British army in quality as it undoubtedly is numerically, we shall have indeed but a poor chance if our friends *should* become dissatisfied with our rule. But upon what grounds stands this foul libel? 'Tis true the native army is officered by Englishmen, but it is difficult to understand that a sepoy in the hands of an English officer can be made a better soldier than can an English recruit under the training of his own countryman. The nationality of the officer and the course of drill, &c., being the same in both cases, it is clear that the superiority must lie in the *natural* fighting qualities of the native of Hindoostan! I! I have said, I am an old saying, certainly your Correspondent is teaching me. Hitherto, as I have read Indian History, from the first landing of the band of merchant adventurers as they were styled, to the present time, it has been by the courage and endurance of the hardy band of English warriors that British rule has been gradually established in India, until at length, having conquered all enemies, we have attained the practical sovereignty of the whole continent.

I do not forget that the jealousies of Indian princes have assisted us, neither am I unmindful of the fact that native troops have fought side by side with us. But let us take the particular statement made in the paragraph quoted. We find the Punjabees and Beloochees specially mentioned. In passing let me remark that, had your Correspondent contented himself with praising the manly appearance, and soldierlike qualities of these really fine troops, I so far from objecting would cordially have agreed with him. To return, however, it is not many years since we conquered the very people from which these corps are raised. Their territory we still hold—facts which need no comment from me. I fear that I have already trespassed too much on your space. Argument is not needed to show that we could not rule India unless the European troops were at least *believed* to be as good "to work with" as any native troops which could by any possibility be brought against them. A nice doctrine, indeed, does your Correspondent propound, and a most cheering effect will it have when, copied into the vernacular prints, it is read by every disaffected rascal in the up-country bazaars. How encouraging to every retired mutineer of 1857 to read that he need no longer fear the formerly dreaded British soldier. With all the faith of his evil nature will he receive the joyful news, and gird himself in preparation for the day when he shall be able to re-enact the gallant and soul-stirring events of '57—Cawnpore, Delhi, &c., &c.

All our previous victories are indeed things of the past, we may no longer dwell with feelings of pride on the roll of gallant struggles inscribed on the colours of our distinguished British regiments—from Minden to Waterloo, from Plassy to Lucknow, have we in the West and the East achieved success. By our soldiers has England's flag been planted in every known part of the world. But in 1868 we are stated, by your Correspondent, to be less good "to work with" than the native army which we have raised and trained—Ichabod, Ichabod, our glory is departed!

With *some* doubts as to the *value* of the opinion expressed by your Correspondent, and many apologies for intruding on your valuable space, I beg to subscribe myself

AN ENGLISHMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, Major General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C.B., will exercise the Command of the Army during the temporary absence of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., without relinquishing his Military Command. Major General the Honourable A. H. Gordon will accordingly resume the Command of the Poona Division of the Army, and Brigadier General Raines, C.B., will revert to his former position on the Brigade Staff. The acting appointments made in succession to Brigadier General Raines on his taking command of the Poona Division will cease.

Captain T. H. Turner, Staff Corps, Examiner Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as Examiner Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts, during the absence of Major Gray, on leave on medical certificate, and Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Barton, R.A., to act as Examiner, Ordnance Department, vice Turner.

The Presidency Surgeon 1st District is placed in medical charge of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, during its location in his district, and the Civil Surgeon, Poona, is placed in medical charge of the Poona College and the Civil Engineering College at Poona, as a temporary arrangement, pending the appointment of an Assistant Civil Surgeon, and the distribution of the Civil Medical duties of the station. The Inspector General Indian Medical Department is requested to give any necessary instructions on the subject to the Medical Officers concerned.

Captain H. F. H. Burnes, Her Majesty's 16th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir H. Green, C.B. and K.C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G.O.C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1868.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865:—

Lieutenant A. Wood Staff Corps, Adjutant Her Majesty's 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. W. Hill, 1st Cavalry, attached to the 2nd Regiment Sind Horse.

Lieutenant C. H. Cunningham, Staff Corps, Adjutant and Officiating Quartermaster, Her Majesty's 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

When a Regiment is under orders for England, and immediately the volunteering for other Regiments has closed, all surplus arms in possession should be surveyed in accordance with the appended memorandum of instructions.

2. After such survey, the surplus arms, as well as the surplus accoutrements, and all ammunition other than that in the pouch, should as once be removed to the nearest Arsenal, where the arms will be subjected to the examination of special committees, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 659 of 1865.

3. The ammunition in men's pouches, and such other arms and accoutrements as may afterwards become surplus, owing to casualties, should be returned into Arsenal stores at the port of embarkation, the Regiment taking on board only one stand of arms and one set of accoutrements for each soldier according to existing strength, but no ammunition, each transport having ammunition on board for the use of troops.

Memorandum of Instructions.

1. Previous to volunteers leaving the Regiment, their arms are to be carefully inspected by the Regimental Armourer Serjeant, and any charges against the men, or damage or injury caused by neglect or carelessness, are to be determined by a Regimental Board, and approved of by the Commanding Officer in the usual manner.

2. It is essential that these charges, which are to be for the full original price of such arms or parts of arms as may be rendered unservicable, should be decided before the volunteers leave the Regiment, in order that the same may appear in their accounts.

3. No further charges can be made against volunteers after they have left their Regiments: Captains are liable for any neglect that may then become known.

4. Armourer Serjeants are responsible for the repair of the arms returned into store, and that such as have not been twelve years in use are actually in serviceable state.

5. They are to be reminded of this responsibility, and that unless due notice has not been given to them of the intended return of the arms into store, and they have had no opportunity of examining and repairing the arms, they are responsible for their state. It is therefore their incumbent duty, to prevent charges against themselves, by bringing the Regimental Board, adverted to in para 1 of these Instructions, all rifles which have the appearance even of neglect, in order that the responsibility of the Regiment, or any man, may be decided by evidence as bearing on the Captain, the Soldier, or the Armourer himself.

6. When arms originally received in a deteriorated condition are returned into store, the particulars should be carefully noted numerically in the Regimental Invoice, showing the state of the rifles, ordered to remain in store, as per para. 8 of G. O. C. No. 659 of 1865 and G. G. O. No. 688 of 1861, and copies of such documents bearing evidence to the fact as are available should, to further protect the Regiment, be attached.

7. It is, however, pointed out that the final Board is that directed in G. O. C. No. 991 of 1865, of which the Regimental Instructor is a member, but charges other than those already decided on by the previous Regimental Board against soldiers cannot be made: such charges can only fall on the Armourer Serjeant and Captains of Companies.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, Acting Assistant Political Resident at Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel C. R. Fuller, E. Brigade R.H.A., is appointed to act as Inspector of Royal Artillery during the absence of Brigadier General Foster on medical certificate in England, and will have the rank of Brigadier General whilst holding that appointment.

JUDICIAL

THE AMERICAN BANQUET TO MR. DICKENS.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS sails (writes the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* on April 21) for England in the Russia, which carries this letter, and leaves behind him the regrets of a host of friends at his early departure. His American readings have been a success of the most decided character. The public interest in them has never abated, and his closing reading in New York last evening was given to as overflowing and appreciative an audience as that which listened to the first one in Boston six months ago. The American people know Mr. Dickens better, and he knows them better, than ever before, and it is evident that on both sides the admiration has been vastly increased during his half-year's sojourn in this country. Mr. Dickens's friends who are connected with the American Press bade him farewell at a banquet at Delmonico's, in New Yourk, on April 18, the gathering being said to be the largest and most influential assemblage of newspaper men ever seen in America. Two hundred gentlemen, from all parts of the country, sat down at table, and, Horace Greeley presiding, addresses were made by Henry J. Raymond, George W. Curtis, William H. Hurlburt, Charles Eliot Norton, and several others. Mr. Dickens was somewhat indisposed, but he made on the occasion a characteristic address, so full of genuine affection for America and her people that it has silenced all cavillers. Had he made this speech on his first arrival here it might have been thought that he desired to propitiate favour, but his making it on the eve of his departure is taken as a renewed proof of sincerity. As his farewell to the United States Mr. Dickens said:—

"Gentlemen,—I cannot do better than take my one from your distinguished president, and refer in my first remarks to his remarks in connexion with the old, natural, association between you and me. When I received an invitation from a private association of working members of the press of New York to dine with them to-day, I accepted that compliment in grateful remembrance of a calling that was once my own, and in loyal sympathy towards a brotherhood which in the spirit, I have never quitted. ("Good, good," and applause.) To the wholesome training of severe newspaper work, when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my first successes; and my sons will hereafter testify of their father that he was always steadily proud of that ladder by which he rose. (Great applause.) If it were otherwise, I should have but a very poor opinion of their father, which, perhaps, upon the whole, I have not. (Laughter and cheers.) Hence, gentlemen, under any circumstances, this company would have been exceptionally interesting and gratifying to me. But whereas I su pposed that, like the fairies' pavilion in the *Arabian Night*, it would be but a mere handful, and I find it turn out, like the same elastic pavilion, capable of comprehending a multitude, so much the more proud am I of the honour of being your guest; for you will readily believe that the more widely representative of the press in America my entertainers are, the more I must feel the good will and the kindly sentiments towards me of that vast institution. (Applause.) Gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard in the land, and I have for upwards of four hard winter months so contended against what I have been sometimes quite admiringly assured was 'a true American catarrh' (laughter)—a possession which I have throughout highly appreciated (renewed laughter)—though I might have preferred to be naturalized by any other outward and visible signs (shouts of laughter)—I say, gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard that I might have been contented with troubling you no further from my present standing-point, were it not a duty with which I henceforth charge myself, not only here but on every suitable occasion whatsoever and wheresoever, to express my high and grateful sense of my second reception in America, and to bear my honest testimony to the national generosity and magnanimity. (Great applause.) Also to declare how astounded I have been by the amazing changes that I have seen around me on'every side—changes moral, change physical, changes in the amount of land subdued and peopled, changes in the rise of vast new cities, changes in the growth of older cities almost out of recognition, changes in the graces and amenities of life, changes in the press, without whose advancement no advancement can be made anywhere. (Applause.) Nor am I, believe me, so arrogant as to suppose that in five and twenty years there have been no changes in me, and that I had nothing to learn and no extreme impressions to correct when I was here first. (A voice, "Noble," and applause.) And, gentlemen, this brings me to a point on which I have, ever since I landed here last November, observed a strict silence, though tempted sometimes to break it but in reference to which I will, with your good leave, take you into my confidence now. (Laughter and applause, and cries of "Silence.") Even the press, being human (laughter), may be sometimes mistaken or misinformed, and I rather think that I have in one or two rare instances known its information to be not perfectly accurate with reference to myself. (Laughter and applause.) Indeed, I have now and again been more surprised by printed news that I have read of myself than by any printed news that I have ever read in my present state of existence. (Laughter.) Thus, the vigour and perseverance with which I have for some months past been collecting materials for and hammering away at a new book on America have much astonished me (renewed laughter), seeing that all that time it has been perfectly well known to my publishers on both sides of the Atlantic that I positively declared that no consideration on earth should induce me to write one. But what I have intended, what I have resolved upon (and this is the confidence I seek to place in you) is, on my return to England, in my own person, to bear, for the behoof of my countrymen, such testimony to the gigantic changes in this country as I have hinted at to-night." (Immense applause.) Also, to record that wherever I have been, in the smallest places equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, consideration, and with unsurpassable respect for the privacy daily enforced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health. (Applause.) This testimony, so long as I live, and so long as my descendants have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be republished, as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. (Tremendous applause.) And this I will do and cause to be done, not in mere love and thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honour. ("Bravo," and cheers.) Gentlemen, the transition from my own feelings towards and interest in America to those of the mass of my countrymen seems to be a natural one; but, whether or no, I make it with an express object. I was asked in this very city, about last Christmas time, whether an American was not at some disadvantage in England as a foreigner. The notion of an American being regarded in England as a foreigner at all, of his ever being thought of or spoken of in that character, was so uncommonly incongruous and absurd to me that my gravity was, for the moment, quite overpowered. (Laughter.) As soon as it was restored I said that for years and years past I hoped I had had as many American friends and had received as many American visitors as almost any Englishman living (applause), and that my any Englishman living (applause), and that my unvarying experience, fortified by theirs, was that it was enough in England to be an American to be received with the readiest respect and recognition anywhere. Hereupon, out of half-a-dozen people, suddenly spoke out two, one an American gentleman, with a cultivated taste for art, who, finding himself on a certain Sunday outside the walls of a certain historical English castle, famous for its pictures, was refused admission there, according to the strict rules of the establishment on that day, but who, on merely representing that he was an American gentleman, on his travels, had, not to say the picture gallery, but the whole castle placed at his immediate disposal. (Laughter.) The other was a lady, who, being in London, and having a great desire to see the famous reading room of the British Museum, was assured by the English family with whom she stayed that it was unfortunately impossible, because the place was closed for a week, and she had only three days there. Upon that lady's going to the Museum, as she assured me, alone to the gate, self-introduced as an American lady, the gate flew open, as it were, magically. (Laughter and applause.) I am unwillingly bound to add that she certainly was young and exceedingly pretty. (Laughter.) Still, the porter of that institution is of an obese habit (laughter), and, according to the best of my observation of him, not very impressible. (Great laughter and cheering.) Now, gentlemen, I refer to these trifles as a collateral assurance to you that the Englishman who shall humbly strive, as I hope to do, to be in England as faithful to America as to England herself has no previous conceptions to contend against. ("Good, good!" and cheers.) Points of differences there have been, points of difference there are, points of difference there probably always will be between the two great peoples. But broadcast in England is sown the sentiment that those two peoples are assentially one (great applause), and that it rests with them jointly to uphold the great Anglo-Saxon race, to which our president has referred, and all its great achievements before the world. ("Bravo," and applause.) And if I know anything of my countrymen—and they give, me credit for knowing something—if I know anything of my countrymen, gentlemen, the English heart is stirred by the fluttering of those Stars and Stripes, as it is stirred by no other flag that flies except its own. (Tremendous applause, and three cheers.) If I know my countrymen, in any and every relation towards America, they begin, not as Sir Anthony Absolute recommended that lovers should begin, with 'a little aversion,' but with a great liking and a profound respect (applause); and whatever the little sensitiveness of the moment, or the little official passion, or the little official policy now, or then, or here, or there, may be, take my word for it, that the first enduring, great, popular consideration in England is a generous construction of justice. ("Bravo," and cheers.) Finally, gentlemen, and I say this subject to your correction, I do believe that from the great majority of honest minds on both sides there cannot be absent the conviction that it would be better for this globe to be riven by an earthquake, fired by a comet, overrun by an iceberg, and abandoned to the Arctic fox and bear, than that it should present the spectacle of these two great nations, each of which has, in its own way and hour, striven so hard and so successfully for freedom, ever again being arrayed the one against the other. (Tumultuous applause, the company rising to their feet and greeting the sentiment with enthusiasm.) Gentlemen, I cannot thank your president enough or you enough for your kind reception of my health and of my poor remarks, but, believe me, I do thank you with the utmost fervour of which my soul is capable. (Great applause.)

The band then played "God save the Queen," the company joining in it with enthusiastic voices.

PUSHING WOMEN.

(Saturday Review.)

THE world of fashion is not one homogeneous camp, but it is parcelled out into a number of cliques and coteries. Into one after another of these a pushing woman effects her entrance. She is always edging her way into a new and better set. At every step there are obstacles to be encountered, rivals to be jostled, fierce snubs to be endured. There is something almost sublime in the spectacle of this untiring activity of shoulder and elbow. But mere shoving—"vis consili expers"—would never bring her near to her goal. An adept in the art of pushing does not rely on sheer impudence alone. She has recourse to artificial aids and appliances. A great deal of ingenuity is exhibited in the selection of her self-propelling machinery. It is a good plan to acquire a name for some one social speciality. Private theatricals, for instance, or similar entertainments, may be turned to excellent account. Exhibitions of this kind pique curiosity, and people who come to stare remain to supper, and possibly return to drop a card on the following afternoon. But, if you go in for this sort of thing you must resign yourself to certain inconveniences. Your pretty drawing-room will be like Park-lane in a state of chronic obstruction. The carpenter's work will interfere somewhat with your comfort, and it is tiresome to be perpetually unhinging your doors and pulling your windows out of their frames. The jealousies and bickerings among the performers are another source of vexation. Miss A. declines to sit as Rowena to Miss B.'s Rebecca; and the drawing-room Roscius invariably objects to the part for which he is cast. Altogether, unless you have a positive taste for carpentry and green-room squabbles, it is better to steer clear of private theatricals. Then there is the musical dodge. In skilful hands there is no better leverage for pushing operations than drawing-room music. Every one knows Lady Tweedledum and her amateur concerts. The fuss she makes about them is prodigious. They are a cheap sort of entertainment, but they cost the thrifty patroness of art a vast deal of trouble. She is always organizing practices, arranging rehearsals, drawing up programmes, or scouring London for musical recruits. She has been known to invade dingy Government offices for a tenor, and to run a soprano to earth in distant Bloomsbury. After all, her "music" is only so so. You may hear better any night at Evans's or the Oxford. One has heard "Dal tuo stellato soglio" before, and Niebermeyer insipidities are a little *fade*. Sometimes, to complete the imposture, the names of Mendelssohn and Mozart are invoked, and, under cover of doing honour to an immortal composer, a chorus of young people assemble for periodical flirtation. On the whole, it is wise not to attempt too much. Miss Quaver, with her staccato notes and semi-professional *minauderies*, is not exactly a queen of song. Nor does it give one any exquisite delight to hear Sir Raucisonous Frowndone give tongue in a French romance. The talented band of the Piccadilly Troubadours, floundering through the overture to "Zampa" hardly satisfies a refined musical ear. But however indifferent in a musical point of a view, from the point of view of the fair projector the thing is a success. It serves as a trap to catch duchesses, a device for putting salt on the tails of the popinjays of fashion. One fine day Lady Tweedledum's pretended zeal for music receives its crowning reward. The noise of it reaches august ears. An act of gracious condescension follows. Her ladyship has the supreme delight of leading a scion of Royalty to a chair of state in her drawing-room, to hear Sir Raucisonous bleat and Miss Quaver trill.

There are subtler means of pushing than amateur concerts and private theatricals. There is the push vertical, as in the case of the commercial lady; and there is also the push lateral. A good example of the latter style of operation is afforded by the dowager who is fortunate enough to have an eldest son to use as a pushing machine. Handled with tact, a young heir, not yet cut adrift from the maternal apron-string may be turned to excellent account. There is, or was, a sentimental ballad, entitled, "I'll kiss him for his mother." One might reverse the sentiment in the case of *Madame Mere*. Of her the dowagers will daughters to marry being in chorus, "I'll visit her for her son." Civility to the mother is access to the son. A sharp tactician sees her advantage, and works the precious relationship for her own private ends. It is a mine of invitations of an eligible kind. By aid of it she springs over barriers which it would otherwise take her years to surmount, and is lifted into circles which by their unassisted efforts she and her daughters would never reach. Scheming dowagers are glad to have her at their balls when there is a chance of young Hopeful following in her train, and her five o'clock tea is delightful when there is a young millionaire to sip it with. Deprived of her decoy duck, she would soon lose ground, and be left to push her way in society with uncomfortably reduced momentum. Another capital instrument for pushing is a country-house. The mistress of a fine old hall and a cipher of a husband is apt to take a peculiar view of the duties of property. One might expect her to be content with so dignified and enviable a lot, and to pass tranquil days in coddling the cottagers, patronizing the rector's wife, and impressing her crotchet on the national school. But no—she is bitten with the tarantula of social success. She wants to "get on" in society. She must push as vigorously as any trumpery adventuress in Mayfair. A good old name is dragged into the dirt inseparable from pushing. The family portraits look disdainfully from their frames, and the ancestral oaks hang their heads in shame. The company reflects the peculiar ambition of the hostess. The neighbouring squires are conspicuous by their absence. The local small fry are of course ignored, though to the great lady of the county, who cuts her in town, she is cringingly obsequious. The visitors consist mainly of relays of youths, fast, foolish, and fashionable, with now and then a stray politician or journalist thrown in to give the party a *soupson* of intellect. The principle of invitation is very simple. No one is asked who will not be of use in town. Any brainless little fop, any effete dandy, is sure of a welcome, provided he is known to certain circles and can help her to scramble into a little more vogue. One more instance of lateral pushing. A connection with literature may be very effectively worked. The wives of poets, novelists, and historians have great facilities for pushing if they care to use them. Even the sleek parasite who fattens on a literature which he has done nothing to adorn, and conceals his emptiness under the airs of Sir Oracle, has been known to hoist his female belongings into the high levels of society.

The last period in the career of a pushing woman is the triumphant. This is when she has achieved fashion, and has virtually done pushing. There is nothing left to push for. The Belgravian citadel has fairly capitulated. Like Alexander weeping that there are no more worlds to conquer, she may indulge a transient regret that there are no more *salons* left to penetrate. But rest is welcome after so harassing a struggle. And with rest comes a sensible improvement in her character and manners. The last stage of a pushing woman is emphatically better than the first.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. 'Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea,' Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boling water or milk on the on the preparation as sold in ½lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb.,packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £8,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital One *Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1r. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1r. 11 1/8d. "
3 do.	on	at 1r. 11 1/16d. "
2 do.	on	at 1r. 11d. "
1 do.	on	at 1r. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	on	at 1r. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1r. 10 13/16d. "
Circular Notes		1r. 10¼. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

6	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 "
2	do.	1/10 7/8 "
1	do.	1/10 3/4 "
On demand		1/10 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 5/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 4th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£60	1s. 11 5/16d. per Rupee	
" 4 do.		1s. 11 3/16d.	"
" 3 do.		1s. 11 1/8d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 11d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10¼.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	at per cent.
6 do.	" "
3 do.	" "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	do. at	1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	do. at	1s. 11d. "
2 do.	do. at	1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	do. at	1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 10¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, in the case of accounts in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 30th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £982,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 32,200.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 32, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FORD, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Govern ment Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. HUDGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Com pany Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS UNDERSIGNED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Dire ctors,
JAMES WIND EAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31s

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms lo nger than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

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